



At that very first WARNING SNIFFLE

... Use this unique aid for preventing colds especially during the nose and throat where most colds start. Used in time, Va-tro-nol helps to avoid many colds.

VICKS VAPOROL

Fending Off Disaster

The season is rapidly approaching when fire hazards of the winter months will be drawn to the attention of the people of the western provinces in campaigns conducted by provincial and local authorities in, it is to be hoped, not a vain effort to curtail the annual loss of life and property through the coming season of cold without and warmth within.

Unless the co-operation of the general public, which means every individual member, is secured to the greatest possible degree, it is feared that the dangers of fire will also be again forcibly brought to the attention of the public in the months to come, in newspaper reports of disastrous conflagrations with their lurid and painful details of houses and contents destroyed, unclad people being forced out of burning buildings to suffer the agonies of burns and frostbites for weeks or months in local hospitals and in some cases, of charred human remains being discovered in the blackened debris of once happy homes.

If the lessons which are taught during these annual fall campaigns are taken fully to heart and the precepts therein propagated are remembered and rigidly put into practice, the winter will pass with few, if any, of these harrowing accounts appearing in newspapers.

For, it is axiomatic that the great majority of fires, and particularly those which occur in occupied homes, are the outcome of carelessness, either engendered by ignorance or negligence and in most cases the latter, for there are very few people nowadays who are not fully conversant with the dangers of fire and the precautions which should be taken to prevent them.

Often enough, the necessary precautions are not taken because of a laissez faire attitude. The home owner, frequently, is well aware of weak spots in his heating system and fully intends to remedy them, but, because of pressure of other things, neglects to make repairs, clean the chimneys and pipes or provide better protection where the stovepipe passes through a wooden wall, until it is too late and the damage is done.

But there are other causes of fire which must be attributed to more than a laissez faire disposition, where negligence becomes positive and might reasonably be registered in the criminal class. Reference is made more particularly to the habit, all too frequently adopted in this country, of speeding up a sluggish fire, or starting one, with coal oil or gasoline. The danger of this practice must be well known. Too many object lessons have been held up in print from time to time, yet the practice has not been abandoned and dire consequences have ensued.

The use of coal oil is dangerous enough but when gasoline is used, either with intent or unwittingly, a disaster is not only invited but is almost inevitable.

Even in mid-September, long before the advent of the season of continuous firing, reports appeared in the daily papers of lives sacrificed to this "human error" of rekindling dying embers by pouring coal oil over them. Fortunately in one case recently reported, the victim was a bachelor living alone and his rash act was not visited by death to others than himself.

But when such fatalities are reported in the early fall months, they should give pause and arouse a healthy anxiety to the French say, in contemplation of the possibilities that lie ahead in the winter months when fires will be multiplied enormously and when stoking the stove and the furnace will be practically a continuous operation.

Raked as they are with driving winds and blizzards for six months of the year, more or less, the prairie provinces afford a perfect stage setting for fire disasters and this should be ever borne in mind by every resident.

In this country the risk of disaster is always potent everywhere where proper precautions are taken, but where these are neglected the risks are multiplied, perhaps a hundredfold, possibly a thousandfold.

No owner or occupant of a home, store or other building which is required to be heated during the winter should allow the first blast of winter to pass over the land, unprepared for fire hazards. If there is anything that pays dividends, not only in coin but life and limb, it is fire prevention precautions of the most simple kind.

In the early fall, before the winter fires are first lighted, is the proper time to check over the heating system. This is the time to underwrite the fire insurance policy, if there is one, by inspecting and immediately remedying every potential cause of a subsequent outbreak and above all to adopt a solemn resolution that neither coal oil nor gasoline will be used in the stove or the furnace under any pretext whatsoever.

On top of that it would be the part of wisdom to pass another unanimous resolution that preliminary work will be followed up by periodic inspections through the winter months, when there is always time and opportunity to look things over and remedy defects which may have developed.

Use Of Words

Convey Your Thoughts Clothed In Simple Phraseology

Short words have greater strength than long ones. Rigid economy in choosing language is in itself a valuable discipline of mind, and a good argument is only blurred by elaborate expression. Moreover, there is a unique flavor in Anglo-Saxon words; in proper combination they have a strength of texture which nothing else can give.

There is no doubt that good speech is an art which all of us should cultivate. To some it comes more easily than others, but all it demands the drudgery of constant effort. In this country we certainly need to remember the fact. Demosthenes had to work hard to master the art of speaking; men of lesser gifts will find the task no easier.—The New Outlook.

Will Be Used Again

Doll Has Guarded Church Entrance For 53 Years

From its place in the wall of the Anglican Cathedral at Grafton, New South Wales, Australia, a doll has been removed after 53 years and will be set over a new entrance by workmen who are enlarging the house of worship. In 1834, when the cathedral was being built, a bricklayer found a gap over the door. He called to a child playing with a doll and asked her if she would give him something to put in the hole. She handed him her small, nude, legless and armless china doll.

Changes Personality

Charlie Chaplin In Tramp Character To Disappear From Stage

A little tramp with baggy pants, raggedy footwear and toothbrush mustache is no more, Charles Chaplin has announced.

The tramp sang his swan song, a jumbled lyric, in "Modern Times" after a career that stretched back to 1913.

And Chaplin, his creator, is at work on a story in which he will project an entirely new personality.

After a decade of evading talking pictures, the comedian admitted he has decided to attempt the transition from pantomime to speech.

"I cannot say how soon the story will be ready—a year, perhaps," Chaplin said.

"Miss Paulette Goddard will appear with me."

Would Ban Auto Horns

Leave horns off motor cars, G. A. Hodgson, of the Ontario department of highways, told the Industrial Accident Prevention Association at a luncheon in Toronto, and "there would be a 50 per cent. decrease in our accident rate overnight."

Manufacturers of all kinds of goods from steel gates to jewelry send their representatives to the London museums to study the exhibits for new ideas.

There's no danger in just taking a sniff of the flower, but the ordinary fly of the valley contains minute quantities of the most powerful heart-poison known.

Tragedy Of Frustration

Youth Of Canada Without Chance Of Employment

The "tragedy of frustration" is overtaking thousands of Canadian young persons, Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, lieutenant-governor of Ontario, told Kiwanians at Hamilton. Dr. Bruce was speaker at a luncheon of the 19th convention of the Ontario-Quebec-Maritimes district of Kiwanis International.

"The spectacle of this modern world is not one from which any of us can get any considerable satisfaction," said Dr. Bruce. "Time and again our newspaper makes us very grateful probably that we live where we do."

"Let us glance at something nearer home—the tragedy of lives that are purposeless, the tragedy of a new generation of youth, unwanted youth, youth that throughout the years of the depression has passed from childhood to adolescence to young manhood and womanhood with unemployment as its familiar companion."

"Fortunately there are, I am glad to say, some organizations which do their utmost to find work for these youngsters and teachers do a great deal of voluntary work to secure positions for boys and girls leaving schools," he concluded.

Dr. Bruce said he was "delighted" at the federal government's recent decision to vote \$1,000,000 for the re-establishment of youth throughout the Dominion.

An All-Girl Crew

No Men Are Allowed On English Training Ship

A crew of nine women, commanded by a woman skipper, will "man" the seven-ton yawl Juanita when she sails from the River Dart in England for a fortnight's cruise to the Scilly Isles and France. Skipper Mrs. Charles Pears, wife of the well-known British marine artist, has fitted out Juanita as a women's training ship. Her crew, girls from shops and offices in the North and Midlands, have paid a premium and are signed on as apprentices.

No men are allowed on board. The girls will learn to handle the sailing boat in any weather, and do all the work demanded of an expert crew.

Mrs. Pears, who is Commodore of the newly-formed Union of Sea-farers, told a Sunday Chronicle reporter how she trains her girl apprentices.

"Strict discipline is my first rule," she said. "My girls are never allowed to become passengers."

"Sailing, the general handling of the ship, knotting and splicing, chart reading and navigation are all in their curriculum."

"Most of my girls come from the North and the Midlands. They generally try to get small boats of their own. This qualifies them for membership of the newly-formed Union of Women Seafarers."

To Extend Trade

Move To Increase British Shipping On The Pacific

The London Daily Mail, commenting on a prospective agreement to increase British shipping in the Pacific, said the British Government must be prepared to go on extending unwavering support; and to secure a fair field and no favor in the Pacific... subsidy must be met by subsidy and restrictions by counter measures.

"If," the paper said, "Britain's ships are granted help as substantial as their foreign rivals, it won't be long before our ensign again is supreme in the Pacific."

In Canberra, Prime Minister Joseph Lyons said Australia was prepared to co-operate with Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom to enable a shipping company to construct two new liners for the Pacific service between Canada and Australia.

Danger From Overeating

Says Fat People Are More Subject To Diseases

Fat persons do not derive the same energy from their foods as the average person and are left more open to diseases and respiratory disorders, it is claimed by Dr. Burgess Gordon, associate professor of medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

At the 45th annual convention of the British Columbia Medical Association, Dr. Gordon told of a man weighing 420 pounds who remained indoors three years because he was a subject of laughter. His starch intake in bread alone was 10 loaves a day.

Overeating, said the Philadelphia physician, is a disease, sometimes hereditary.

"Erin Go Bragh" means "Ireland Forever."

Through A Glass Darkly

Latest Fad Seems To Have Originated In Hollywood

Various explanations of the rage for dark glasses have been offered; among the plausible ones, the gossamer that traces it to Hollywood source of so much of our culture nowadays. It is said that celebrities there took no wearing these cheaters as a sort of domino to conceal identity from their more forward admirers.

Their use against beach glare and the squint that beauty in Hollywood and elsewhere will not risk even for a few hours let it aid the ravages of time is another common explanation. The commonest one of all, of course, is that they save eyestrain in glare of all kinds for man, woman and child.

Admitting the weight and plausibility of these accounts, though, it is plain that the rage for seeing through a glass darkly is sublimating from utility into a fetish. If the thing goes on, dark glasses presently will be worn against 60-watt lights, candle-light, or moonlight, even.

Is it fanciful to suggest that they may come into the category of the eighteenth century domino and beauty spot, aids to conquest that make blemish and concealment a point of loveliness, or sometimes cover a lack of it?—New York Herald-Tribune.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

SANDWICHES FAST AND PRESENT

Once upon a time, in the days of long ago, a warrior could not leave his men and the battlefield long enough to get his meals. It took so long for a knight to dismount in those days, his servant brought him a piece of meat between two pieces of bread and he ate this food on horseback. He was more than delighted with this new dish and gave it his name. He was the Earl of Sandwich and ever since "sandwiches" have been very popular.

So the story goes. Whether it is true or not, we do not know, but it sounds probable.

Sandwiches are the most substantial of all the school lunch pail. They should be the part of the lunch that yields most calories but it should be planned so that there is a good deal of variety in the fillings. Plan to use brown bread quite often. The selection of the lunch pail itself is important. Do not use cardboard boxes, as they absorb odors. Use a container that can be washed and aired and see that this is done quite often. Stale food odors spoil many appetites.

One part of each lunch pail is fruit. There are a couple of apples in the pail, so that the children will have a good supply of fruit to supply the body with the necessary mineral matter and vitamins. They are also laxative foods. When plenty of apples are used in the diet all winter, there will be no need of sulphur and molasses for a spring tonic.

GINGER SUGAR TOPS

4 cups flour
1 cup molasses
1½ cups sugar
2 eggs
1 cup butter
2 teaspoons baking powder
3 teaspoons ginger
1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons soda
½ cup syrup and ½ cup molasses may be substituted for the cup of molasses.
Mix the ingredients to make a stiff dough. Roll into balls and dip in sugar. Put in greased pan a distance apart. Bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes. This recipe makes about five dozen cookies.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens, Home Service, Penitence, B.C. for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper).

Keeps On Making Cheese

Product Of Saskatchewan Dry Belt Of Superior Quality

Charles Busby operates a cheese factory at Lisieux in Southern Saskatchewan. And he is right in the dry belt where there is no pasture for cows. At first glance it looks as though Mr. Busby should have folded up his cheese plant and gone out of business.

But he keeps on making cheese and it is of sufficiently high quality to win awards against cheese produced in modern cold storage plants in Regina and Saskatoon.

There are 31 farmers who deliver milk to the Busby cheese factory, and the cows have nothing to eat but Russian thistle which appears to delight in growing where nothing else will make a showing.—Peterborough Examiner.

Bibliomania is the term used to designate the practice some people have when puzzled of opening the Bible at random, reading a verse, and allowing it to determine the person's course of action.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado river is the longest and deepest canyon in the world. In some places, it is more than a mile deep.

Roll your own?

Sure! who wouldn't with

Buckingham CUT

FINE

IN PACKAGES - 10c
POUCHES - 15c
½-lb. TINS - 70c

Noiseless Street Car

Has Rubber Wheels Which Operate Silently

Development of a noiseless street car with new standards of comfort was described to the tariff board by George Gray, representing the Canadian Transit Association, Montreal.

The car had been designed at the instance of the United States Transit Association, Gray said, and \$1,000,000 had been spent in experimental work before it had been put into service.

"It is an attempt," he added, "to standardize on a vehicle that will compete with buses and private cars."

"The hope has been to produce a street car at from \$15,000 to \$17,000."

"As developed it has remarkable powers of acceleration and deceleration. It is silent and comfortable."

The car was described as having hard rubber wheels which run on tracks.

Some of the cars were running in American cities, Gray said, but there was none in Canada yet.

The Arc de Triomphe in Paris was built to commemorate Napoleon's victories; construction was started in 1806 and finished in 1836, by Louis Philippe.

Persons having very keen eyesight can see the planet Jupiter in the daytime.

Kept Tennis Crowd Moving

Mary Changed Her Position

When the Queen Mother arrived on the last day of the tennis tournament at Wimbledon, the fifteen thousand spectators round the central court stood up like one man, while the players bowed from the court. That is a custom that is always observed. Around six o'clock Queen Mary arose and the fifteen thousand spectators likewise stood up, as is fitting when Her Majesty leaves the grandstand. But to their surprise Queen Mary sat down again. She had just shifted her position out of the sun. A suppressed chuckle ran round the stands, and a chuckle by fifteen thousand people, even if smothered, makes a lot of noise. The setting sun reached the Queen and Queen Mary changed her position twice more. Twice again all the trusty fifteen thousand stood up. Finally, when Queen Mary was really leaving at seven o'clock, she smilingly signalled the spectators to keep their seats.

Ninety-year-old Nels Hansen attended the golden wedding of his 70-year-old son Johannes in Helsinki, Finland.

America's most beloved actor of the day, Joe Jefferson, was born on February 20, 1829.

Don't Let Foods Stale

Foods that ordinarily stale quickly will stay fresh and tempting a surprisingly long time if you cover them with Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper.

Your grocer, druggist or stationer has Para-Sani in the handy, sanitary knife-edged carton. For those who prefer a lighter paper put up in sheet form ask for Appleford's "Centre Pull" Packs.

Appleford Paper Products LIMITED

HAMILTON ONT.

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

Air Mail Plan To Effect Reduction In Air Mail Rates To Empire Countries

Tentative plans for Canada's participation in Empire air mail scheme, with consequent reduction in air mail rates to Empire countries served from London by Imperial Airways, were announced by Postmaster-General J. C. Elliott.

A statement said it was expected the service would be made available "shortly" and that while it had been impossible to fix a definite date the start would probably be not later than the end of the year.

"The new air mail service," the statement said, "will be introduced by gradual stages, beginning with the service to South Africa which includes Egypt, and later will extend to India, Straits Settlements and Australia and New Zealand, also to the non-participating countries through which the air service will pass."

"The effect on the Canadian public will be a substantial reduction in air mail rates. At least a 50 per cent. reduction in the present air mail rate is assured with the possibility of a further reduction up to, perhaps, 75 per cent."

The scheme, the statement said, will be operated at heavy expense which will be met to a considerable extent by contributions from participating countries.

"Canada," the minister explained, "has decided to contribute to this service in order to obtain the right to participate, and the benefit will be passed on to the Canadian public in the form of lower rates which are expected to prove an important factor in fostering closer empire relations and stimulating intra-empire trade."

"Canada is pledged also to participate in a joint company which will operate a Trans-Atlantic air mail service sometime after current experimental flights by Imperial and Pan-American Airways have been concluded. Canada and the Irish Free State each will hold 24 1/2 per cent. of the stock in the joint company, the United Kingdom 51 per cent."

Feel No Pain

Montreal Dental Clinic Told That Dr. Hartman's Method Is Sound

Dentists who blasted the value of Dr. Leroy L. Hartman's anesthetic last year listened to the Anaesthesia University professor expound the correct technique of administering his pain killer at a session of the Montreal dental club.

A year ago, declared Dr. Hartman, many of them tried his formula of thymol, ether and alcohol and declared it either did not work or worked in only a small percentage of cases. Some even accused him of having hypnotized patients so they would feel no pain.

Dr. Hartman's reply was that the technique of administration was vitally important. Now Montreal dentists are using the Hartman formula to kill pain before drilling cavities, employing the proper technique.

The mixture must be applied only to the dentine of the tooth, and the mouth saliva must be kept away from the tooth, which must be dry in the first place. Dr. Hartman urged the importance of applying the anesthetic immediately after the bottle is opened because of the high content of ether and ethyl alcohol, which evaporate quickly.

A New Delicacy

New Mexico Lions Club Tries Out Prairie Dog Pie

Beaming with health on the crucial "morning after," a hardy little band of epicures in Estancia, New Mexico, hailed a new delicacy—"prairie dog pie."

The rodent has been a western range scourge as old as the range itself, but no one ever thought of eating him before. But two dozen culinary explorers of the Estancia Lions Club dined upon prairie dog, and the next morning the consensus was:

Prairie dog tastes very much like (1) chicken, (2) frog's legs, (3) rabbit, (4) young turkey, and (5) prairie dog.

The Luckiest Man

Who is the luckiest man alive? What about Orville Wright, the pioneer of flying? Although he was the first man ever to fly in a heavier than air machine (that was 34 years ago) he still lives to tell the tale, and he will probably eventually die of old age. He was 66 last month.

There were only four automobiles in the United States in 1896.

Solar Heating Unit

Gas Stove Which Burns Hydrogen, Invented By Californian

After inventing and marketing many successful lighting fixtures, Otto H. Mohr of Concord, Calif., has now turned his attentions to gas. His latest invention is a gas stove which burns hydrogen gas generated in his solar heating unit. The globe contains wire points in a vacuum which receive the maximum heat intensities and are connected with the cooling fins at the bottom, thus generating a small amount of electricity which breaks down the vapor from the hot water unit to its component parts of hydrogen and oxygen. The oxygen is allowed to escape, while the hydrogen is stored in the tank for household use.

Maybe Mr. Mohr was thinking along the same lines as George Claude, French inventor, when he turned to gas inventions, for Mr. Claude predicts electric light bulbs will be out of date by 1960. By that time they will be as old fashioned as kerosene lamps are today, he claims.

Lecturing at the Physics Institute of the University of Rome, the inventor of the process for liquefying ordinary air and the extraction of its component gases, stated that future illumination will be supplied by gases, crypton and xenon, which together with helium, argon and neon form the group commonly known as the "rare gases" in ordinary air.

The bright red, green and yellow hues which brighten advertisements at night are all given by the gas neon treated by a special process and energized by electricity.

George Claude claimed he has succeeded in producing pure white light by treating a mixture of crypton and xenon.

Actual tests have shown that crypton-xenon tubes give a light which is as superior to ordinary electric light as this is to kerosene lamp light.

The project is well beyond the experimental stage, the inventor stated. Claude's factory at Boulogne-on-the-Seine, treating 33,000 cubic meters of air each day, supply enough crypton and xenon for the manufacture of 7,000,000 new light tubes per year.

The Farmer Knows

That Whiffletree Is Correct Despite Spelling In Dictionary

The Times recorded the sale at the postoffice auction of a horse collar and three whiffletrees for \$3. This little item elated us, leading us to think we had settled forever the great whiffletree controversy and definitely put Mr. Webster, who spells the word "whiffletree," in his place. But we reckoned without Uncle Sam.

With the government homing in on all sorts of private enterprise nowadays, we should not have been surprised to find it poking its nose into this particular controversy and in a particularly nasty way. It is now revealed that the current year-book of the Department of Agriculture brazenly supports "whiffletree," despite the Oxford Dictionary, but merely evades its legal responsibility by merely quoting a "passage" from Agnes Chase's "First Book of Grammars" pleading for the use of technical terms in farming: "Spik-let, glume and femma," says Miss Chase, "are words no more difficult to learn than hames, crupper or whiffletree, carburetor, clutch or magnet."

All right, Miss Chase—but drop in on any farmer and ask him how his whiffletrees are doing. He may not correct you. But he will certainly dipper with you.—New York Times.

Exhaustion Ends Combat Although dueling in Hungary is illegal, the longest duel in modern history took place recently at Budapest. It lasted two hours and a half and ended after fifty-one rounds, when both combatants, who fought with sabers, were so exhausted, by fatigue and wounds that they could no longer wield their weapons.

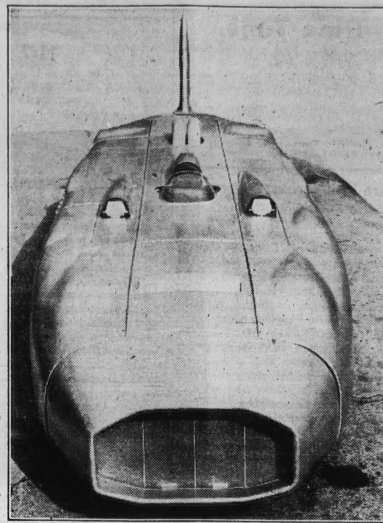
Stephen Foster, composer of "Old Black Joe," and often regarded as the great Dixie melodist, was in the South but once in his life and, that was on a boat excursion to New Orleans.

An old-timer is a man who remembers when women were too beautiful even to look into a barber shop as they passed by.

There are more than 300 bridges in Amsterdam, Holland.

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There are more than 300 bridges in Amsterdam, Holland.



Captain G. E. T. Eyestone's new car in which he hopes to break the world's speed record now held by Sir Malcolm Campbell. With 3,250 horsepower under its hood, Captain Eyestone hopes to drive it at the terrific speed of 400 miles per hour over the Great Salt Lake beds of Utah.

Easier On Track

Experts Find Fast Streamlined Trains Cause Less Wear

The "Coronation" streamlined speed-train services in Britain, two more of which are to be introduced in the autumn, are providing the railway companies with both problems and knowledge.

Since the Coronation Express and the Coronation Scot were put into service in June, men and machines have tested every inch of the tracks between London and Edinburgh, and London and Glasgow. Delicate instruments installed in the trains have watched and recorded the behaviour of the new rolling stock over the entire trip, and track experts are now busy with a mass of data.

Contrary to what might be believed, one of the first results of the tests has revealed a distinct advantage of speed over wear. It has been found that the Coronation Scot, at its record speed of 114 miles per hour, causes less wear and tear on the track than any slow-moving suburban train.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The Modern Prospector

Has Up-To-Date Equipment And Lives In Comfort

A far cry from the old prospector with his meager supplies on a burro is the modern prospector in his scientifically equipped trailer, carrying sufficient supplies to let him live in comfort in a desert or on a mountain for a year or more. The trailer has an assay furnace, diamond drills, and instruments to determine the worth of the mine and the kind of metal in the deposit. A special high-traction truck with six 50-gallon water tanks pulls it.—Scientific American.

The world to-day contains a total of 207,000,000 Protestants.

Unnecessary Verbiage

Should Not Be Used In The Broadcasting Of News

A radio broadcaster has been telling a craft association that newspaper writers would be benefited by three years' experience in writing news for radio broadcasting. The result, he thought, would be a "much more fluid flowing, more readable style in hundreds of our newspapers."

His idea is that some news broadcasted would be benefited by six months under a newspaper city editor who yelled blue murder every time his writers used unnecessary verbiage. A two "fluff" reporter soon floods himself out of a job. Some broadcasters, too, would be more careful in their comments, if they were compelled to read them in print one week later, or even the next day.—Ottawa Journal.

Heavy Naval Program

Propose To Establish British Navy On Two-Hemisphere Basis

A heavy British naval program is predicted for 1938. According to Hector Bywater, the Daily Telegraph's naval correspondent, the proposals aim at re-establishing the British navy on a two-hemisphere basis.

This involves provision of sufficient tonnage to maintain one powerful battleship, complete with auxiliaries, in European waters, with another available, if need be, for service in the Far East.

"This policy," Bywater continues, "is being pursued with the approval and co-operation of the dominions, whose share in the task of naval defence is about to be enlarged."

Sitting in a draft does not cause a cold. The chilling of the body which the draft produces lowers the powers of resistance and germs which were hitherto harmless then produce their disastrous effects.

As Easy to Crochet as It's Smart



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

An Afghan or Pillow Made Up of Small Squares

PATTERN 5941

You may not think so yet but winter is coming. Prepare for it with this choice afghan, made of just a simple square. Joined, it forms an effective design. There are a variety of other ways of joining it, all given in the pattern. Use three colors of Germantown or make half the squares in one set of colors, the other in another with background always the same. In pattern 5941 you will find directions for making the afghan, and a pillow; an illustration of it and of the stitches used; material requirements, and color suggestions.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 11 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Analysis Of Various Uses Of Our Forest Products In Different Parts Of Canada

Wheat Market

Contributing Factors That Have Tended To Keep Prices Steady

Extremely short Canadian wheat supplies, unwillingness of holders in the United States to release their grain cheaply and better prices in Buenos Aires have all contributed to the firmness of the wheat market, said a monthly review published by the Dominion bureau of statistics.

"Despite the 'bearish' relation between total supplies and requirements, and the heavy liquidation in the securities markets which might well have invoked sympathetic responses in commodities," said the review, "Liverpool and Buenos Aires prices have made headway during the past month while Winnipeg has held its ground and Chicago prices have eased a few cents."

Part of the Buenos Aires strength has been in the short available supply situation, but the February new crop future has been firming since it was boarded, August 28."

In view of underlying market factors, the report proceeded, world wheat prices have held up remarkably well.

"It has been evident, even with moderate damage to the southern hemisphere crops, that there are ample supplies this season to meet the prospective lower volume of international trade."

"World import requirements are expected to go below 500,000,000 bushels, and available export supplies, although below normal, are well over 600,000,000 bushels."

"Consequently European buyers have been quite content to continue purchasing in fulfillment of immediate requirements only, with the result that only modest market support has come from overseas buying."

"During the month, crop conditions have materially improved in Australia, and the Argentine drought problem appears to be confined to the northern parts of Cordoba and Santa Fe, so that reasonably good outturns in both these countries are at present in prospect."

"The key to the Canadian situation is in the unusually short supply of Manitoba, for which there is still a decided preference in some United Kingdom mills."

Undulant Fever

Is Not A Rare Disease Among The Rural Population

"There is no excuse for the development of one case of Undulant Fever in Canada," declares Dr. J. S. Fulton, Director Animals Diseases Laboratory, University of Saskatchewan, writing in the current issue of "Health," organ of the Health League of Canada.

Dr. Fulton's article claims that "in spite of the fact that preventive medicine could be one hundred per cent effective with regard to the control of Undulant Fever, we are apparently quite content to let matters slide along from year to year, taking care of those who are unfortunate enough to become infected to-day and preparing hospitals and sanatoria for the victims of tomorrow."

Many bacterial diseases common to animals may be transferred to man either by direct contact, through the eating of diseased meat, or by drinking milk harbouring the disease organism, Dr. Fulton writes.

From a public health point of view, he goes on, the control of animal diseases transmitted to man through the drinking of milk must be considered of major importance when we realize the number of individuals who might become infected from the milk of even one diseased dairy cow.

Dr. Fulton points out that milk is an ideal medium for the preservation or propagation of bacterial life.

Undulant fever is not at all a rare disease of humans, especially among the rural population, he claims. In 1936, 1,238 blood samples were tested and 46 persons were found to be suffering from the disease, while the blood of 47 others gave a reaction which would indicate an infection of long standing and one which the patient may have partly overcome.

"No one now doubts the advisability of milk pasteurization, but such treatment was never intended to render milk from diseased cows safe for human consumption, but to destroy harmful bacteria which may contaminate the milk after it has been drawn from healthy cows," he concludes.

A snuff box made of wood from Shakespeare's mulberry tree at Stratford-on-Avon, which a minister cut down to show his dislike of the poet, was sold in London for \$4.50.

Comparing forest products on the basis of equivalent volume of standing timber firewood heads the list for the Dominion as a whole and comes first in every province but New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia. It is the second most important item in Quebec and third in New Brunswick and British Columbia. Logs and bolts are next on the list for Canada and come first in British Columbia, second in New Brunswick, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island and third in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario.

Pulpwood is the next most important item in the Dominion according to volume, coming first in New Brunswick and Quebec and second in Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Hewn ties are next on the list being third in Manitoba and fairly important in all provinces.

Fence posts come third on the list in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The other important forest products from a volume standpoint are fence rails, round mining timber, wood for distillation and poles.

The province of Quebec heads the list for both value and volume of forest products and leads in quantity production of firewood, pulpwood and fence rails. It comes second on the list of provinces for quantity production of logs and bolts; posts and wood for distillation, and third for poles.

British Columbia is the second most important province for volume production, coming first in logs, hewn ties, poles and miscellaneous products.

Ontario heads the list for round mining timber and wood for distillation, comes second for pulpwood, firewood, hewn ties, poles and miscellaneous products, and third for logs.

New Brunswick comes third for pulpwood production. Nova Scotia comes second for round mining timber and third for miscellaneous products and rails.

Alberta is the most important producer of posts and comes second with regard to fence rails and third for ties and round mining timber. Saskatchewan comes third on the lists for firewood and posts.

In Manitoba, firewood, logs and bolts and ties are the most important items and in Prince Edward Island, firewood, logs and bolts and fence rails.

Wrong Impressions Given

Canada And United States Have Biased Books On History

Rev. Dr. J. S. Bonnell, a Canadian who now occupies the pulpit of the important Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, has been complaining of biased contents in the history-books of both Canada and the United States which sometimes lead to quite ludicrous situations.

He gives as an instance the fact that American histories sometimes refer to Admiral Perry's defeat of the British in Lake Erie as "one of the most brilliant triumphs in all naval annals," while a Canadian history-book characterizes the battle as "an unimportant skirmish" with victory coming to the Americans through a fortunate change of wind.

Canadians sometimes complain of the strange ideas about their country and its history held by Americans as a result of study of history-books which are prepared from a biased standpoint. But Canadian historians and educationists have also been guilty of similar treatment of international incidents with the result that erroneous ideas have been often inculcated.

It might not be a bad idea if the people on both sides of the line who write and circulate and teach from history-books could put their heads together and attempt to reach common ground in placing a truthful version of this continent's history before the rising generation.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Elephants are old-fashioned animals, having been on earth millions of years ago, as contemporaries of many creatures which long since have perished. Scientists believe their keen intelligence has saved them from extinction.

"Bill: 'I'm learning to fly, Grandma. Pretty soon I can take you to the city in an airplane.'"

Grandmother: "You will not! When I want to go to the city, I'll go in an automobile—the way Providence intended me to go."

India exports about 2,500,000 snake skins annually, for the making of ladies' bags, shoes, etc.

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MORE OF THE FACTS ABOUT Banking in Canada

Will Be Told to You By

Canada's Chartered Banks

In Another 15-Minute Broadcast

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 12
8.30 to 8.45

With a daytime broadcast of this address

Wednesday Noon, Oct. 13
12 to 12.15

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Published Every Friday by the Times
Publishers, Irma, Alberta.
E. W. CARTER, Local Editor
ADVERTISING RATES

Want Ads, per insertion..... 25c
Stray or Strayed, 3 issues for..... \$1.00
Card of Thanks..... 50c
In Memoriam..... 50c
Local advertising, per line..... 5c

Fire Prevention In the Home

The best place for fire prevention to start is in the home. Charity should start there according to the ancient saying, and certainly safety should come first. In order to safeguard the home, inspection should be made, not only Fire Prevention Week, but periodically throughout the year. All heating and lighting equipment examined, chimney and pipes kept clean of soot. No pipes permitted through combustible walls; disposition of ashes safeguarded. The fuse cabinet should be of metal or asbestos lined. Fuses in all fuse blocks, none of them bridged, and not over 15 ampere fuses used in branch circuits. All drop cords should be insulated, and not supported on any conductive material. Electric irons always detached when not in use and kept on metal stands.

Matches should be kept out of the reach of children and the children should be regularly taught the danger of fire and not to play with matches. Closets should be kept clean and all rubbish removed from the entire premises. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. Perhaps that is the reason it always plays such an important part in fire prevention.

It is not the intention to give all the details of home inspection. You have already admitted to yourselves that you can safeguard your own homes. Put the impulse into action. Start this fire prevention campaign in your home where fire ever lurks to destroy you and yours. And then by vigilance and regular re-inspection, you will be adding greatly to your store of safety and happiness for all time to come.

JUNIOR WHEAT CLUBS

The maintenance of quality in wheat production in Alberta is a matter of vital importance to the province. Probably the most successful plan yet devised to encourage the use of good seed is the development of the Junior Wheat Clubs. This undertaking is carried on under the supervision and direction of the Field Crops Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, together with the Alberta Wheat Pool in co-operation with the dominion government's National Council on Boys' and Girls' club work.

The boys engaged in this Junior Wheat Club work are at the age when impressions sink deeply. They are being impressed with the value of good seed in a very practical way. The lessons should stay with them during their lives. This year some 800 boys have participated in this work.

The boys produce the seed themselves, and, being scattered the length and breadth of the arable section of the province, a considerable volume of excellent seed is provided over an extensive area each year. In addition adult farmers become interested and in most districts where clubs operate the general tendency is for an increasingly higher standard of seed sown.

The Alberta Wheat Pool takes an extensive part in this work in the firm belief that through the Junior Wheat Clubs a real service is being rendered to agriculture in Alberta.

UNION OF U. G. G. AND WHEAT POOL ELEVATORS PUT BEFORE COMMISSION

A strong plea for unification of United Grain Growers Limited and the Manitoba Pool Elevators was made by the United Farmers of Manitoba before the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission when under Mr. Justice Turgeon sittings were resumed in Winnipeg, October 1st. The U.F.M. brief presented by J. S. Wood, president, pointed out that the Association had helped to start both these farmer-owned companies and that the competition which had now developed between them was a matter of regret.

"The unfortunate cleavage" the brief said "has impaired the effectiveness and prestige of the farmers' movement as a coherent and united enterprise." But "From many quarters," Mr. Wood declared, "there is a relieved expression of impatience with conditions as they are and of increasing hope that these two great bodies of farmer-producers may be led to combine their activities and march undivided towards the progress of the future."

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CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

NOTICE

To Ratepayers of the M. D. of
Kinsella, No. 424.

Take notice that any person requiring relief must appear before the whole Council at their regular meeting, and that no relief shall be granted under any consideration until such person requiring the relief shall have appeared before the Council and has completed the necessary documents.

By order of the Department of Municipal Affairs and the Council of the Municipal District of Kinsella No. 424.

BLAKE H. GREEN, Sec.-Treas.,
Mun. Dist. of Kinsella No. 424.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY CLAIM HEAVY TAXES

The petroleum industry, along with other industries, has always been willing to support a reasonable and equitable tax program. But when discriminatory taxation reaches the point when the taxes paid annually by a single industry equal the total annual payroll, it is time that effective steps were taken to combat a situation that can only end in economic disaster.

As collectors of the gasoline tax, filling station operators, large and small, may labor under the delusion the public is paying the tax bill and the vendor himself is not losing any money in the operation. That is not the case. When one-third of the amount the customer pays goes to the government, a good proportion of that one-third would otherwise go into the purchase price of more petroleum products.

No one disputes that governments must levy taxes. But in recent years there has been a tendency either to make it too quick or to shift more of the load on the back of industry. Unfortunately political reasons have sometimes been back of such policies. "Letting George run the government" has opened the door for politics and closed it to statesmanship.—Cont.

TRACK MEET HELD AT WAINWRIGHT OCTOBER 2

The Wainwright-Viking Teachers' Association held their annual fall track meet at Wainwright on Saturday, October 2nd. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, a large crowd was in attendance and the meet was considered a decided success.

Irma captured the cup for the highest aggregate in the town school division. Of the ten schools entered in the rural school division Melbrae was successful in winning the cup.

Individual medals were obtained by the following:

Town School Division—Georgina Mackay, Helen Kuziek, D. Giltner, K. Taylor, M. Coffield, S. Arnold, S. Hardy, J. Giltner, M. McFarland, T. Sonoff, L. Rahan, G. Inklin, G. Shearer, W. Carl, B. Inklin, C. Carter.

Rural School Division—A. Dietrich, J. McNab, L. Darksis, J. Sirolis, E. Tweedie, L. Miller, J. Cartier, C. Nordstrom, R. Jones, S. Therou, L. McClements.

ARRESTED ON ALLEGED LIBEL CHARGES

J. H. Unwin, social credit M.L.A., and G. H. Powell, imported social credit expert, were arrested in Edmonton on Monday on charges of alleged libel and counselling to murder in connection with a pamphlet that was placed on the members' desks in the legislature and circulated in Edmonton. The pamphlet was entitled "Bankers' Follies, exterminate them" and named several prominent men including D. M. Duggan, Conservative M.L.A. for Edmonton. Both arrested men were given freedom on producing satisfactory bail, Mr. Unwin to the amount of \$5000 and Mr. Powell in the sum of \$10,000.00. A. J. Allnutt, director of the social credit press bureau, and G. H. McLachlan, chairman of the social credit board, have also been questioned in regard to the origin of the pamphlet.

The "Big Interests" in Life Insurance

Are the Policyholders
and Beneficiaries

IN Life Insurance, the "Big Interests" are the millions of Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries—men, women and children who share in the protection made possible by individual thrift and foresight.

The concern of those who act on behalf of these policyholders and beneficiaries is to safeguard their interests. Their accumulated savings, amounting to more than two billion dollars, must be invested wisely to obtain the greatest yield consistent with safety. Every promise made in Life Insurance policies must be fulfilled completely and promptly.

Canadian policyholders may feel justly proud of the wise and careful administration of their trust funds. Even in the darkest days of the depression, their companies met every obligation promptly and fully—bringing financial security to thousands of Canadian homes.

There is added satisfaction in the fact that the investment of Life Insurance funds has helped to build Canadian homes, schools and hospitals—and develop agriculture, industries and public utilities. Thus, the whole Dominion benefits from Life Insurance.

In the future, as in the past, Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries must always be the "Big Interests" of Life Insurance.

Life Insurance



Guardian of Canadian Homes

U.S.A.

NEXT YEAR'S CROP

This year, good, pure seed of the right variety has produced more bushels, in the face of the elements of rust and drought. Prepare for the future, see the nearest Northern Elevator Company Agent about securing the best seed at cost price.

THE NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO., LIMITED



GOOD SEED INCREASES PROFITS

No product can be of better quality, hence of better value, than the quality of the raw material used. Seed is the farmer's raw material for the grain he produces.

Use good seed—a money-making product. For supplies of the very best Registered and Certified Seed, at moderate prices, see the nearest Searle or Home Agent.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

The Sign of Satisfaction—

BAWLF

Reliability - Experience - Courtesy
Without exception you can count on every Bawlf agent to give you the benefit of expert service in marketing your grain
By the Load... Car Load Lots... or Consignment
N. BAWLF GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Advertising Peps Up Business

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Fourth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 28th, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, September 29th, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Loans Made to 57,634 Albertans This Year . . . Sixty Per Cent to Individuals . . . How a Bank is Formed . . . Shareholders Face "Double Liability" . . . Banks Regulated by Canadian People Through Parliament . . . Deals With Bank Services . . . 49,000 Shareholders Own Canada's Chartered Banks . . . No Concentration of Power . . . Tells About Alberta's Bank Depositors and Shareholders.

THIS year, between the first day of January and the last day of August, Canada's Chartered Banks have made loans to no fewer than 57,634 Alberta customers. Who got those loans? 20,502 of them went direct to farmers and ranchers. Other individuals obtained 13,059 loans. 1,701 home-owners got Home Improvement Loans—so that Canada's Chartered banks this year have extended new loans to 35,253 individuals—farmers, ranchers, home-owners and other private borrowers. Commercial loans numbering 13,926 have been made to other than individuals in the same period; municipalities and school districts also obtained many new loans.

Out of 57,634 new loans made this year in Alberta, more than 60 per cent of them went to individuals. Don't let anyone tell you we've stopped lending in Alberta.

Now, I return to the question, "What is a bank?" As I said in an earlier broadcast: "Above all things a bank is a place where you or your children can deposit money with absolute assurance that any time you demand it you can get it back in full, intact and with interest."

A bank is formed by a group of responsible people who believe that they can offer a service which a community needs and is willing to pay for, at a rate which will yield a reasonable profit. These are the motives of any business.

Those desiring to form the bank name five Provisional Directors, who then must petition the Dominion Parliament for an Act of Incorporation. The Bank Act demands that the Provisional Directors must themselves be subscribers to shares in the bank. The Bank Act is a Dominion law—without such law the business of accepting the people's deposits and making loans would be wholly without safeguard.

After Parliament has acted, the Provisional Directors are authorized to invite public subscriptions for the shares. Before any person buys any share the statute requires that there be placed before him, in large type, Section 125 of the Bank Act, which informs him that if the bank becomes insolvent, the shareholder will be liable to pay one more amount equal to the par value of his shares. This is what is known as "double liability." Since the Bank of Canada was opened the double liability has been slightly modified and, as this central bank under Government control, assumes more and more the right of note issue, the double liability of chartered bank shareholders will be further adjusted.

You will see that the law puts a serious responsibility upon the shareholders and deliberately forces it upon his attention, in order that those who are going to handle other people's money must realize their responsibility to the full. The people are thus safeguarded against fly-by-night promoters.

When Half a Million Dollars worth of stock in the new bank has been subscribed and half of that amount paid up, this \$250,000 must be placed in the hands of the Minister of Finance. When the Minister is satisfied that the public interest is safeguarded, he returns the \$250,000 to the bank and issues a certificate permitting the bank to open for business. The Bank Act then becomes its charter. Any idea that this bank has to put money into Government Bonds to obtain currency is wholly without foundation.

Canada's Chartered Banks do not enjoy a monopoly of the right to print money. They never did enjoy any such monopoly. You often hear it said that Canada's Chartered Banks alone can "make money" and that we can print our own notes and circulate them in unlimited amounts—such statements are absolutely false. Up to 1914 each Chartered Bank had the right to issue notes—not in unlimited amounts—but only up to the amount of the capital actually paid up. There were two exceptions to this rule—the first was that we were permitted to make a

thirty per cent increase in note issue, for a limited period only, for crop moving purposes. The second exception was that over our paid-up capital we could issue dollar for dollar against gold or Dominion notes, deposited in the central gold reserves. These exceptions are no longer in force.

With the Bank of Canada established, and controlled by the Dominion Government, we can now issue our own notes only up to ninety per cent of the amount of our paid-up capital. Every year there is to be a further reduction. The Bank of Canada issues notes and as the note issue right of the Chartered Banks is progressively cut down the Bank of Canada's note issue will take its place. In other words, the right to issue our own notes is being steadily taken from us and vested in the Bank of Canada, which, I would remind you, is the Government's central bank, not a chartered bank.

I pointed out, in an earlier broadcast, that no business is subject to such complete control and such Parliamentary scrutiny as are the Chartered Banks. Can you name another business in Canada in which every company charter automatically expires at one time and can only be renewed after Parliamentary investigation?

Although the Bank Act can be amended at any time by Parliament every ten years bank charters expire and the Act is thrown open for what is known as the "decennial revision"—which is a most sweeping and searching inquiry, conducted by the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Norman Jaques, M.P. for Wetaskiwin; Mr. J. C. Landry, M.P. for Calgary East; and Mr. Victor Quetch, M.P. for Acadia, are the Alberta Members of the Banking and Commerce Committee. It is a large Committee with every Province and every political party represented, so you see that the people do not lack in any sense, the most penetrating examination of the business of banking. Who regulates the banks? None other than the Canadian people, through their elected representatives.

Into the Bank Act, by reason of the work of the Committee from year to year, have been built all of the safeguards arising from the lessons of the past.

Now I would like to deal with the services that a bank performs. These are many and varied. The bank accepts and safeguards your deposits and extends the credit based upon them to responsible people.

Alberta folk will easily follow the illustration of bank credit I'm now going to give you. This is harvest-time and in the fortunate parts of the Province the farmer is starting to haul his grain to the elevator. When he delivers his wagon-load there, he gets a grain ticket.

He takes the ticket into the bank and the bank gives him cash for it.

What does the bank do with the grain ticket then? At the end of the day the bank lists separately all of the grain tickets issued by each elevator company. It sends them to Calgary or Winnipeg, to be collected from the Head Office of the Elevator Company which issued the tickets.

How does the Elevator Company redeem the tickets? During the movement of a heavy crop, such a company is not likely to have sufficient funds of its own to purchase all of the grain handled from day to day.

So the bank advances the sum required against the security of the grain, until the buyer in Liverpool pays for it. The bank collects from him. The proceeds go to the grain company which pays off the money the bank advanced.

What happens is this:

The farmer gets his cash on delivery of the grain to the elevator, without any waiting. And the bank provides credit from that moment on, until the grain is paid for, probably months later.

Let me point out that the "tickets" were anchored to something—in this case they were anchored to the finest form of real wealth—new wealth—grain, newly produced from the soil. You know no ship can be anchored safely unless the anchor is firmly embedded in something.

We extend bank credit to people who can, with some certainty, be expected to repay. We can only lend to responsible people because we ourselves are responsible to the depositors.

The banks provide the machinery for carrying out dozens of widely-varied, day-to-day transactions; simplifying business and facilitating the exchange of goods and services. The bank provides a place for you to leave in safe custody valuable documents or other papers; your title deeds; your life and fire insurance policies; valuables such as jewelry; and stocks and bonds. The bank collects your commercial bills, either at home or abroad. It transfers money from one part of the country to another, as you may require; and it takes care of shipment and safeguarding of securities. These are only examples of the services a Chartered Bank performs.

No doubt many of our listeners have been told that banks simply swap cheques. There seems to be an idea that there is never any settlement between banks. Here is another homely illustration: Tom Smith, in Calgary, runs a clothing store and Jim McGregor goes in to buy a suit of clothes. He gives Tom Smith his cheque for, say \$27.50. The cheque is drawn on Jim's bank—let's call it Bank A. On the other hand Tom does business with Bank B so Tom deposits Jim's cheque in Bank B and immediately gets credit for the face amount.

But then what happens? Does Bank B simply send the cheque to Bank A, and does Bank A simply cash that cheque and destroy it, after deducting the \$27.50 from Jim's account?

No—what does happen is this—Before Jim McGregor's cheque gets back to Jim's bank it has to go through the Clearing House. The Clearing House is part of a national system, under which settlements are effected through the Bank of Canada. Daily each bank gathers together and totals the cheques deposited with it which are drawn upon each of the other banks. Every morning these are taken to the Clearing House. Where it is found that one bank has a balance due to it from any other bank, the difference is settled daily, through the Bank of Canada, by the payment of cash—not chartered bank bills—cash. This ultimate settlement through the Clearing House system is altogether ignored, or is too little understood, by many of those who criticize the Banks.

It is not difficult to understand when reduced to its simplest terms. We point out to you that, if Jim McGregor's cheque was the only cheque issued that day, Jim's Bank, Bank A, would have had to pay to Tom's Bank, Bank B, the sum of \$27.50 in cash—bills of the Bank of Canada.

Every balance between banks is ultimately settled in cash.

Now who owns the banks? There are more than 49,000 shareholders in Canada's Chartered Banks, more than 500 of them in Alberta. Most of the shareholdings are small—the average is less than 30 shares. Many of the shareholders are women to whom bank shares have been settled or Trustees who hold the shares for Estates of persons who have died. Many others are individuals who, after a lifetime of toil have sold their farms, or other holdings, and invested their money in bank shares as a source of income. These are examples to show the kind of people who own Canada's Banks. These are the people who are accused of being a part of the fabled "International Ring." They are mostly Canadians, your fellow-citizens, and most of the business that is done by their banks is Canadian business.

Some of you may have been given a "picture" of a small group of men, owning all the banks, sitting around a table and conspiring daily to use all of everybody else's money for their own profit. Let us examine it—There is no concentration of power in the hands of any small group. The shareholders annually elect, of their own free choice, 167 Directors of known and proven business ability. Their work is to safeguard the interests of the shareholders, note-holders and depositors, in co-operation with the salaried executives—every one of whom started out as a junior in some small branch. These Directors own less than four per cent of the shares issued.

Banks each month have to report to the Government sworn particulars of the loans made to Bank Directors and to firms in which they are partners and loans for which they are guarantors. The most recent return shows that these advances are only a 16th part of the total bank loans.

No Director of a bank may vote, nor may he even be present at a meeting of the Board, when loans to himself, or any business concern in which he is a partner or director, are under consideration.

About 40% of Canada's people have savings deposits. Applying the same percentage to the population of Alberta it would appear that roughly 240,000 Albertans are savings depositors. A bank deposit is a loan to the bank. It is a debt owing by the bank. If there is a tyranny in lending are the banks tyrannized by the depositors? When a friend borrows from another is the lender a tyrant? We leave the answer to our listeners.

Parliament in its wisdom, acting upon recommendations of the Banking and Commerce Committee from time to time, has legislated to prevent the banks from doing certain things.

A bank may not lend money on mortgages, for loans must be of short term and quickly realizable. A bank is forbidden to engage in trade. It cannot buy, or lend, against its own shares or those of any other bank.

There are provisions that restrict a bank in lending to any Director. It cannot let its name appear on certain prospectuses. It cannot let its staff represent insurance companies and there are heavy penalties laid down for violation of these and other provisions of the Bank Act.

Canada's Chartered Banks are not your masters; they are not tyrannical; they are your servants—The Canadian People, through their Parliament, have so legislated as to keep them that way.

Just before my time is up, I would like to say that I have before me a poster which an organization in Edmonton is sending out over the Province. It says, "Tax the Banks—It Costs Them Nothing."

The poster to which I have referred presumes to quote from the Encyclopaedia Britannica, but I assure you that the extracts are divorced from their context and are so used as to convey a meaning exactly opposite from the meaning intended by the author, Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, an officer of the British Treasury.

You all know that when you pay taxes it costs you something. A bank is no different, in that respect, from any of you. Would you own a municipality say that when the bank pays its taxes, the municipality gets nothing? However, we do not plan to waste time on absurdities, but let me say just this: That we showed you last week, that 180 bank branches in Alberta were operated at a loss in 1935, and that new and added taxes had since been imposed.

We showed you the alternative—either pass the added charges on to our customers, or close branches to the point where ends can be made to meet. If it costs us nothing to pay taxes, we would have no such alternative to worry about.

Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Fifth Broadcast. This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper.

SA-4

The World of Wheat

By H. G. L. Strange, Director, Research Department, Searle Grain Company, Limited

The world's millers are now paying a price for the top grades of Canadian wheat that is unusually high when compared with the prices they are offering for other sorts.

Why should this be, when wheats are arriving daily from Australia, Argentina, Roumania, Russia, India, the United States and other countries?

The reason, it appears, is as follows:

The wheats arriving in Europe from Canada's competitors are not, as yet, up to their usual fair quality. Millers, therefore, find it necessary

to use a small percentage of high grade "Manitobas" to bring their flour "mix" up to average quality.

But Canada has only a small quantity of these high grades available, hence millers are bidding keenly for them.

Canada will have, I calculate, about 90 million bushels for export, but 21 million is this is Durum and 19 million Gurnet, leaving something less than 50 million only of our best grades for overseas sale, or less than a million bushels a week.

How long will the high prices for "Manitobas" last? It depends mainly upon whether the quality of the wheats from Canada's competitors improves, or whether millers find a way to make good flour with the lower quality sorts.

Following factors have tended to raise price; Holland will import Rou-

manian wheat; Continued wet weather hinders Italian corn gathering and wheat sowing; Belgium has obtained poor wheat crop; "Carry over" stocks in European importing countries greatly diminished; Drought affecting South African wheat crop; Austria negotiating for Russian wheat and rye.

Following factors have tended to lower price: Expect Italy will soon order corn meal to be mixed with bread flour; Lack of available ocean tonnage; European importing countries may import 40 million less than in 1936-37; General improvement after rain in Argentina; Conditions favor large Danubian wheat acreage; Record export citrus fruit from Palestine; Limited food supplies in importing countries.

For Job Printing see E. W. Carter.

LOUGHLIN DICKERS FOR SEATTLE CLUB

Vancouver, Oct. 1.—Clem Loughlin, former manager of the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey league, left Thursday for his Viking, Alta, farm home after discussing acquisition of an interest in the Seattle Sea Hawks club of the Pacific Coast Hockey league.

Loughlin, himself once a great defenceman with Victoria many years ago, met Thursday with Phil Lyette, owner of the Seattle club, to discuss the possibility of acquiring an interest in the Sea Hawks.

League President Fred Taylor, at whose home they met, said "everything was agreeable," but no definite decision was made. Negotiations would possibly be re-opened later, he said.

YANKIES WIN OPENER

The New York Yankees won the first game of the world series today (Wednesday) by defeating the New York Giants 8 to 1. Seven of the Yankee scores came in the sixth.

QUINTE SUPPER OCT. 22

This annual happy gathering which draws people from a large area will again be held. Note the date—Friday, October 22nd. You will recall those fine occasions in the past and will wish to attend again.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all Seed Grain advances made by M. D. 424 must be repaid on or before the 12th day of October, 1937.

By order of the Council.
BLAKE H. GREEN, Sec.-Treas.,
Mun. Dist. of Kinsella No. 424.

Reduced Fares

Thanksgiving

Day—Oct. 11th

between all stations in Canada

SINGLE FARE AND

ONE-QUARTER for

ROUND TRIP

Minimum Fare 25c

ON SALE: 12 noon Friday, Oct. 8th

(When no train service Friday, p.m. tickets sold for Friday, a.m. train)

Returning: Leave destination up to 12 midnight, Tuesday, Oct. 12th

Full information from any Agent

W. 3230

CANADIAN NATIONAL

United States And World Affairs

Many Citizens Of United States Do Not Appear To Be Isolationists

There comes a fresh reminder that not all citizens of the United States are isolationists. The New York Times the other day carried an editorial that stated that "the United States will come to recognize the necessary limitations of a policy of isolation, and to accept, however gradually, the share of responsibility which falls naturally to a great world power."

The New York paper appears to have been substantially commended on its editorial. One man, Abraham Green, of New York, writes it a letter saying in part: "It is becoming clear that the policy of isolation, far from assuring peace, is an encouragement to ever-increasing depredations and violations of rights by aggressive nations that inevitably lead to war. It has been humorous but also tragic to watch the reactions of the peace societies to present-day events. They have in the past advocated international co-operation for permanent peace. With the approach of danger they turn tail and now in unison screech isolation. What a weak thing our peace movement is! Did they not realize that peace and international co-operation had its burdens and risks as well as its benefits? We shall soon learn one lesson from present-day events—that isolation merely makes it easier for warlike nations to disturb the peace of the world. Isolation is an ostrich with its head in the sand."

Another man, Paul Rowland, of Shelter Island, N.Y., writes: "How long shall we have to wait before the American public as a whole realizes that we are living to-day in a world which is one, in which isolation and immunity are no longer possible? And how much prouder we should be as American citizens if our power—although seemingly powerless—nation were to-day throwing its full weight in on the side of international law and democracy, not by words alone, but by joint action with all other decent-thinking and decent-acting nations. How sad if we must wait until we are reluctantly forced, as you say, to accept our share of responsibility, merely in order to save our pocket-books, or perchance our precious skins."

These viewpoints raise the thought that it might be a much more secure world to-day, including greater security for the United States, had the United States been a member of the League of Nations from the beginning. They suggest, too, that in this world of oneness, in anything approaching a general war, neutrality may be one of the hardest jobs imaginable. —Regina Leader-Post.

Barbarian Food

Chinese Were Afraid At First To Taste Ice Cream

"Barbarian food." That's what ice cream was in Shanghai only 10 years ago. Now, the Chinese have a word for it. Most of China has hot summers and part of the country is semi-tropical, but the Chinese always have served tea hot no matter what the temperature, and Chinese chow is served steaming. When American began to sell ice cream, the Chinese were afraid to taste it. Then a few students, returning from American schools, brought back freezers and to the surprise of their families ate the frozen stuff and lived. Gradually the conservative members of their families were won over although most of them melted ice cream before eating it. Now ice cream is sold all over the country.

Settles The Question

Pig's Tail Curls Sometimes To Right And Sometimes To Left

The United States Agriculture Department has straightened out that periodically puzzling porcine problem—does the pig's tail curl to the right or left?

"The answer," said J. H. Zeller of the bureau of animal industry's swine division, "is that there are few things so consistent as the inconsistency of the pig's tail-curl."

The tail-tellers took a quick but systematic count of 200 porkers. The result was: 98 rights; 98 lefts and four borderline cases.

So ends—the government hopes—this pig tale.

Awarded Scholarship

Award of a scholarship covering four years' free tuition at McGill University to John Calder, graduate of Alexander High school, Medicine Hat, Alta., was announced by F. J. Curtis, staff registrar of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The scholarship is open to male employees of the company under 21 or minor sons of employees.

Used His Own Method

Chinese Laundryman Was Successful In Capturing Thieves

Lou Lee, a Chinese laundryman who might be able to teach Charlie Chan a thing or two, was forcibly deprived of two watches and \$58 by two Negro footpads on a fourth floor landing of his home in Morningside Heights, New York.

"Hm-m-m," Lou Lee, rubbing a damaged chin. Financial loss far superior to relinquishment of life."

He dashed up to the roof, and took a look-see. The two Negroes were walking eastward in 118th street.

"Cash should not be counted without hatching of chickens," observed Lou Lee, descending the stairs three at a time.

At a respectable distance, he followed the pair to a clothing store, where each of them bought suits.

"Fine feather make good birds—in soup," Lou Lee remarked under his breath as he took up the leisurely pursuit again in a Harlem-ward direction. He watched his quarry enter a haberdashery shop and emerge with a brace of shirts and ties apiece. They continued their stroll. So did Lou Lee.

Two hours later, in the heart of Harlem, the pair passed a policeman with Lou Lee still doggedly on their trail.

Trail very long without left hand turn into a way street, muttered Lou Lee, just before he told the policeman what had happened.

In felony court, the footpads were held in \$7,500 bail each on robbery charges. They had only \$14 left.

"Everything come out all right in wash, except fadable currency," observed Lou Lee, quitting the courtroom.

A Taxless Town

Huntingburg, Indiana, Is Financed By Profits From Utilities

Death is still as sure as ever in Huntingburg, but this Southern Indiana city of 3,500, belying the rest of the adage, has managed to do away with taxes.

Next year, for the fifth straight, Huntingburg residents will pay no city levies on real or personal property. Mayor Becker told how Huntingburg's happy situation came about:

"The city has its own light and water plant. The plant is paid for; Huntingburg is in good shape financially and can borrow money whenever it pleases. It needs no large reserve."

"So for the last four years officials have had but only a small part of the earnings of the light and water plant and used the rest to run the city and make improvements."

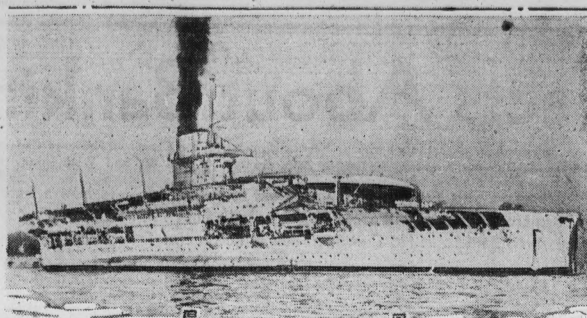
Light rates run from seven to three cents a kilowatt hour for homes and from three to two cents for stores and factories. Residential rates are from a half cent to a cent and a half higher than rates in Indiana's largest city (Indianapolis), but commercial rates, are from a cent to two and a half cents lower.

Huntingburg citizens pay from 30 cents to six cents a thousand gallons for water, depending on how much they use. The minimum charge is 50 cents a month.

Motorist: "How do you estimate that five gallons of gas at 20 cents a gallon make a dollar and four cents?"

Attendant: "The price went up to 22 cents before I put in the last two gallons."

BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER MISSED BY TORPEDO?



H.M.S. Glorious, one of Britain's huge aircraft carriers, is reported to have been attacked by a submarine in Mediterranean waters near Malta. The torpedo directed at the vessel missed its mark, according to the report.

The Curious Bamboo

Rapid Growth Is One Of The Remarkable Features Of This Tree

One of the most remarkable features of the bamboo is its rapid growth, one species in Ceylon having been observed to grow 46 inches a day. Grown in a hot-house in a temperate climate, a shoot has been known to grow to a height of 20 feet from the ground in six weeks. The tallest bamboo attain a height of as much as 120 feet.

There are few plants so extensively useful as the bamboo. In Europe it may be mainly used for whacking or walking, but in Malaya the natives pickle the tender shoots in vinegar flavored with pepper and eat them with their food. In other Oriental countries the shoots are salted and eaten with rice, or served like asparagus.

The Chinese use bamboo grain as a food, and the Hindus mix it with honey and eat it as a delicacy. In older shoots a fluid is found secreted in the hollow joints, which gradually develops into a substance known as bamboo manna, or tabashir. This substance was once highly valued in the East for its medicinal properties and for its use in optical cases.

Determined To Be Ready

Mormons Not Taking Any Chances On Another Depression

Comes a story that the canny Mormons, without developing any alarmist symptoms, are quietly getting ready for the next depression.

Working as an organization they are preparing storehouses filled with food and clothing in order to "take care of their own" if and when the lean years come.

The leaders are not indulging in any prophecies. They do not profess to be expert economists who read the signs of the times and tell to a year or a month when disaster will arrive.

But they are determined to be ready against any evil day which appears.

The Mormons are to be commended for their wisdom, foresight and thrift.—Detroit Free Press.

The total production of gasoline for 1900 would last a little over an hour to-day.

Toads are toothless, frogs have teeth in the upper jaw.

A salmon has been timed swimming 10 yards in a second.

Not In Official Report

Lifeboat From Titanic Picked Up Month After Disaster

Shane Leslie tells this story in American Wonderland:

The epilogue of the Titanic was never told in the official reports. Exactly a month later the next ship of the White Star, the Oceanic, was passing the scene of the disaster when an open boat was sighted in mid-ocean. The ship halted and dispatched a boat. "What line is she?" came from the bridge. "White Star,"

To their amazement the last of the boats of the Titanic, No. 15, had been floating on the ocean for a month. In it lay three prostrate figures (one in evening dress) with their hair bleached by the sun. In the open boat were rings, hairpins and a gold-headed stick left by those who had died first while people on shore had been lamenting the dead. They had only to make a more intensive search and another boatload would have been rescued. The ship's doctor was rowed out with a Union Jack to commit the bodies to the deep. A man from Chicago, in his evening pumps and fur collar, and two members of the crew, sailor and fireman apparently.

Mr. Leslie adds that his brother took a photograph of the boat, and that his wife-to-be was another witness. When the ship's boat was about to set out to investigate the derelict she asked if it could be from the Titanic and was told that it was impossible, as all her boats had been accounted for.

Best Weekly Newspapers

Swift Current Sun And Grenfell Sun Carry Off Honors In Saskatchewan

The Swift Current Sun and the Grenfell Sun are the best weekly newspapers of their classes in Saskatchewan. They were given the annual award of the grain and milling advertising service at the Saskatchewan Board of Trade banquet for visiting weekly newspaper publishers to the annual convention of the Saskatchewan section of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association.

The awards were announced by J. S. Woodward, managing editor of the Saskatchewan Star-Phoenix, speaking for a committee of judges. The Swift Current Sun, for the second consecutive year, won the prize for papers having a circulation more than 750 a week, the Grenfell Sun for a circulation less than 750.

Health Service Scheme

Ontario Subscribers Pay \$2 A Month For Medical Attention

Associated Medical Services Incorporated, voluntary non-profit health service scheme, operating since Aug. 1, reports 324 subscribers on its lists.

The scheme is open to any person in reasonable health with fees from \$2 a month and less.

Subscribers receive complete medical services, surgical operations, hospitalization and other services within the scheme two months. Dr. J. A. Hanna, Ontario department of health, was granted leave by the government to institute the scheme.

Dr. Hanna, the department's chief medical officer, said 415 physicians in Toronto applied to serve patients through the scheme. A substantial increase in membership was shown each month.

To join a person asks his physician if he would agree to serve him through the scheme. Then both physician and patient agree to use the service.

Stored Treasure

Search To Be Made For The Mine With The Iron Door

Nathan Sturdy, mining engineer and member of the Smithsonian Institution, planned to leave for Tucson, Arizona, to search for "the mine with the iron door," immortalized in legend and history.

In his office in Pittsburgh's downtown "Golden Triangle," Sturdy declared he not only hopes to find the mine, but also more than \$90,000,000 in gold, stored there four centuries ago by Spanish priests, the legends claim.

Last of these priests was Francis. Before he could ship his store back to Spain, he was recalled. He stored the metal, the tradition is, somewhere behind the "iron door" of the Escalante mine.

More newspapers are adding astrologers to their literary staff. In their defense it must be admitted that they frequently tell us what isn't going to happen a long time before it doesn't.

Don't ask us why, but a nail driven into a tree at, say, five feet above the ground will remain at that height regardless of how tall the tree subsequently grows.

The malleic acid extracted from apples is used in dyeing.

Canada's Grain Crops

Grade And Quality Of The Crop Is High For 1937

According to the first official estimate, the total Canadian wheat production in 1937 is 188,181,000 bushels. This is made up of 168,999,000 bushels of spring wheat and 19,192,000 bushels of fall wheat. Of the spring wheat, the crop in the Prairie Provinces accounts for 164,000,000 bushels distributed as follows: Manitoba, 53 million; Saskatchewan, 35 million, and Alberta, 76 million bushels. The grade and quality of the crop are indicated to be high, although slightly below the record of 1936. Compared with other years, the total wheat crop of 1937 is the lowest since 1914 when a crop of 161,000,000 bushels was harvested from an acreage only four-tenths the size of the 1937 acreage.

For all Canada the 1937 crops of coarse grains, except flaxseed, show an increase over 1936, due to the improved yields in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta. Owing to dry soil conditions in Saskatchewan, the Canadian flaxseed acreage in 1937 was almost halved, and yields per acre were also reduced, accounting for the very small flaxseed production (741,000 bushels).

The oat crop in 1937 for all Canada is estimated at 282,065,000 bushels, or slightly more than 100,000,000 bushels higher than in 1936. Barley production is placed at 87,781,000 bushels, almost 16,000,000 bushels more than in 1936. Both oats and barley are proving of better quality than in 1936. Fall rye is estimated at 4,588,000 bushels, and spring rye at 1,450,000 bushels, the increase in fall rye compared with 1936 being 1,545,200 bushels and the increase in spring rye 211,000 bushels.

The main hay and clover crop is estimated at 13,047,000 tons, a reduction of 756,000 tons from 1936. Ontario production is more than one million tons higher in 1937 compared with 1936, but Quebec production is down by 1.3 million tons and production in the prairie provinces has been generally lower.

A Modern Noah's Ark

Motorship Carried Animals For U.S. Government Zoo

A modern Noah's Ark steamed up Halifax harbor recently with a cargo of odder kind, via the Silver Line freighter, Silverash, for the United States government zoo at Washington.

The screaming, chattering, hissing cargo of the big motorship came from the swamps and jungles of Sumatra, Borneo and Java. The 1,600-odd mammals, snakes and birds were taken by an expedition sent by the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

The pilot met the ship just like any other ship. But when he clambered up the ladder to the deck the freighter didn't proceed right into port. She first took on 600 bananas, just an after snack for the varied creatures below.

Sought Aid For Horse

Aviator Thought Animal Was Starving On Lonely Island

The lonely horse on a supposedly barren island, 14 miles west of Fairy Sound, Ontario, is not so lonely after all and the island is not so barren as an aviator thought it was. The flier, skimming over the island, saw the horse and brought word that got horse lovers worried.

However, a newspaperman investigated. He discovered the island half rock, but also discovered lush pasture ground. Further inquiry, and the investigator met the owner, Mrs. Mary Moreau.

The horse isn't half starved, as the aviator believed. It is well fed and frisky and well cared for by the gray-haired Mrs. Moreau, who on her small island farm keeps a cow, a dog, a cat, a drake, and a second horse, also pretty well fed.

Has Lot To Learn

To-day a barber must have at least 1,000 hours of training in some reputable barbering school in such subjects as hygiene, bacteriology, histology of the hair, skin and nails; elementary chemistry; diseases of the skin, hair, glands and nails; massaging; hair-cutting and shaving; cosmetic therapy and arranging, dressing, bleaching and tinting the hair.

Messenger Boy (to newsboy): "Who's the swell you were just talking to Jimmie?"

Newsboy: "Aw, he and I have worked together for years. He is the editor of one of my papers."

Dutch travellers first introduced tea into Europe during the 18th century.

CAPE-TOWN PLANS TO DOUBLE ITS AREA



One of the greatest city construction schemes ever attempted will shortly be begun at Cape-Town, South Africa. It will be known as the Cape-Town Foreshore Plan. The Government and City Council have agreed to reclaim from the sea and lay out an area just equal to the present Metropolitan area of the city so that Cape-Town will be double its present size. The cost, not counting road-making or municipal services, will be about \$15,000,000.

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside
By FATHICK SLATER

By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued

"And, Bobbie, old man, some of these days you may be going on a long journey, too," I whispered to him; and after a long pause, I slipped around to the woodshed to get me a sharp-nosed shovel.

We strolled slowly back to the bush, conversing about old times; but the conversation did not seem to shorten the journey.

"I've always had a shrewd notion, Bob," I explained to him, cheerfully, "that the little ground-folk have their living quarters under the trees somewhere herabouts, and I'm just going to dig down a little and see if you can find them."

The old dog lay down by the edge of a little pit I was digging, and watched me with faithful interest. "Now just look down there carefully, Bobbie, with those old eyes of yours," I told him, as he stood trustfully beside me, "and you may find out the wonder of the world."

Bob O'New Pitalgo never knew in this life what happened to him; and if he awoke in another, his loving old heart forgave the man who shot him. I choked at the thought of shovelling the moist cold earth over his quivering body. A silly notion, of course, it was; but away back I slipped to the house to plifer a fine new checker-board quilt Aunt Letitia had made, with its bright scarlet squares cut from a soldier's tunic. So I gave Bob a decent burial with a martial cloak around him.

Then I struck off smartly down the town-line. Pale in the moonlight, spread out before me a shadow-shot road that led on a long journey from love.

My body was in a fever and my head was splitting. I trudged along, fortifying myself with heavy drafts of self pity. I had done no wrong; yet here was fate overturning my little world about my head as plowmen crush the homes and hopes of lesser life in stubble field. "Woe's me! It was a poor creature tramping off to punishment at the whim of a blind force as cruel and bad-hearted as the Roman matron who sent her slave to be torn with stripes and nailed to a cross.

Riding in his heavens, the man in the moon had me in derision.

"Why," I asked him, "damn an honest man to the torments of vain longing?"

"Let me tell you, silly, crack-brained human," he sneered at me, "a man seldom marries the woman he loves; and, if he does, it is often a tragedy I find on my hands in my pale moonlight."

"But where is the justice of it all?" I cried.

"Don't ask me, the moon replied, "to justify God's ways to man. It is a heavy night's work for me to justify man's ways to God. In your trifling world, human notions of justice have little to do with man's mortal fate. It is lucky for most bawlers for justice that they do not get it! Since when," he inquired of me, "have the petty merits of mortals controlled the decrees of destiny? Indeed, it is an interesting time I have, up here, strolling around observing affairs."

"See that poor-suffering woman in the cabin yonder—dying in child-birth?" the moon man enquired. "She dies in the giving of life! How does that fit in with your notions of justice? But let me tell you the soul of that brave creature lies straight to the arms of her loving Saviour who died for the likes of you. And where was the justice in that?"

"And what have you to say," he asked me, "of that babe yonder, new born with poison in its bones because of a man's sin? Put that in your pipe, young man, and smoke it at your leisure."

"It is all very well," the moon man told me, "for men caught in the little traps set by their own sins and mean weaknesses to whimper and cry out for mercy. But the Iron Quota brave, chanting his war songs as the French burnt his legs to a crisp at the stake, bore himself with the heroic, unflinching spirit that becomes any man trapped in the cruel toils of destiny itself."

"I am the great leveler," the moon chuckled to me. "Give the Iron Quota a flatton out all your trifling affairs down there—even the little gravestones the Irish put up to tell the county they came from. I keep no record of you mortals, save of the stout hearts that smile at the grim tragedy of life."

And somehow as I trudged along, his honest talk seemed to renew a serene and right spirit within me. Why all my vain repining? After all, I was twenty-three, and five foot ten. A long fast walk is fine for sweating the annoyances out of a man's mind. By the time I reached Purple Hill, the day was breaking and the shadows were fleeing away. As I swung down it, and turned my face southward, I found myself whistling an Irish tune;

THE INNISKILLEN DRAGON
Her hair is as bronze as a wild turkey's wing,
Her eyes are as clear as the blue-bells of spring,
And light is her laugh as the sun on the sea,
But the weight of the world comes between her and me.

Now what can man do when the world is his foe
And the weight of relations fall on him
And bend the brow boldly and fare away far
To follow good fortune and win fame in the war?

CHAPTER XII.

I was travelling in a southeasterly direction along Huron-Ontario-Street, the old centre trunk-road that cut across the Province of Upper Canada from Lake Huron on the north to the mouth of the Credit River on the shore of Lake Ontario. A three-days tramp brought me abruptly to the sharp edge of the Caledon hills; and standing there, a thousand feet above sea level, I looked out over a great undulating plain that sloped seaward, thirty miles beyond the eyes' reach, to the waters of the lower lake. That long range of highland resembles the sharp shore line of an ancient inland sea, the waters of which receded before anyone was around to view God's handiwork, leaving its sprawling headlands to shelter the vineyards and peach orchards of the Niagara peninsula, the warm fruitful plains of Burlington, and, further to the west, rich farm lands flowing with milk and honey.

As the Centre Road dipped further into the plains, it became a smooth, well-paved highway dotted with toll-gates; and following through to its end, on Thursday noon I hung up my hat in the roughest tavern by the river mouth at Port Credit, and sat down to have my dinner. A heavy east blow on the lake had sent local shipping running in for shelter and a forest of masts bristled in the harbor as large lake schooners rode at anchor with flocks of smaller craft bobbing around them.

The bar-room across the front of Robert Lynd's smart tavern was crowded with sailormen unloading schooners of lag and ale. About the kitchen the women were as busy as farm wives on a threshing day. A bright-eyed Scottish girl was waiting on one of the tables.

"Kindly bring me two meals," said I to the girl, "one for myself—the other for a friend."

"Will your friend be in directly?" she asked me, as she planted two steaming bowls of soup on the table.

"Don't bother your pretty head about that man," said I, casual like. "I'll look after him—he's a friend very near to my heart."

So I neatly stowed away the two dinners from soups to pudding helpings.

The girl observed me with a merry glint in her eye.

"Perhaps," she suggested, "your friend needs something more."

"No," I told her, "I think that fellow has had enough, but I wouldn't refuse an extra piece of pie for my self."

I had wandered into a smart little town of five or six hundred souls, where every working-man called himself a mariner and was as busy at his trade as any skipper in a cheese. Thirty-five cargo boats of one size or another were sailing from its port that season. The smaller ones were running lake stone and cordwood fourteen miles down the shore to the docks at Toronto. Large schooners of 600 tons' burden and over were loading cargoes of produce at Canadian ports and then crossing the lake, 165 miles, to Oswego, or to other American ports of entry. Along the east side of the Credit river stood a row of wharves and grain storehouses; and, in the fall after threshing time, farmers' teams formed long lines on the streets, waiting their turn to unload at the grain elevators.

I spent that summer and winter at the Credit; and, of course, I became a mariner myself.

The river running through the village divided its residents into two factions—as such rivers have the habit of doing. One set apart from the common squabbling at Halloween time about the ownership of geese, neighborly peace reigned among the sailor families of a port where fun-loving hearts never grow old. Obstreperous strangers landing at Port Credit faced a united front and were roughly shown their proper places.

Outsiders had the annoying habit of referring to the Credit as Port Misery, which was considered locally as an opprobrious epithet; and it was assuredly a scandalous name for any sailor to give a snug harbor town with its four smart taverns, at any one of which a man without silver could get himself tight as a drum by standing around taking the drinks on the house.

But the geese, I'll admit, were the cause of much village strife. Every housewife wintered a gander and two or three laying geese; and, as the summer advanced, she put her private mark on their progeny, and thrifflily turned out her promises of pin money to join the community flock—at times a thousand strong—that in fair weather floated in state on the lake in front of the harbor, but on a storm brewing gave a true weather forecast by sailing its squadrons upstream to the shelter of cat-tail marshes. The geese were as destructive as a plague of locusts to any barley field that lay convenient to the water edge. They ate everything before them and destroyed everything behind them.

(To Be Continued)

Petrified Dinosaur Eggs

Valuable Discovery Made In Waterton National Park

Paleontologists will be asked to verify what is believed to be a nest of petrified dinosaur eggs, laid perhaps 60,000,000 years ago, and discovered following a landslide during a mountain highway construction job in the Waterton National park, 45 miles southwest of Lethbridge.

They may be a world find. The only other dinosaur eggs ever discovered were found in Mongolia.

The petrified eggs are nine inches long and six inches in diameter. The nest is more than three feet in diameter.

During the thousands of years since the dinosaurs roamed Alberta valleys, time had formed a perfect crust of rock over the nest.

Perhaps they are the eggs of a Duck Bill dinosaur, a common variety to paleontologists, or they may be those of some more valuable prehistoric monster.

Valleys of southern Alberta have yielded many dinosaur skeletons, especially in the Cypress hills, south of Medicine Hat, near the United States boundary.

Dr. C. M. Sternberg, paleontologist, a member of the geological survey of Canada, from Ottawa, carried on field research work in the fossil beds of the Cypress hills this summer, making many valuable finds.

Bones of a flesh-eating dinosaur, which he estimated lived 60,000,000 years, were found.

Dr. Sternberg's opinion on the authenticity of the eggs and nest found in the national park may be sought.

Air Bases

Islands In Pacific To Be Used As Fueling Stations

Remote islets in the Pacific have become the scene of lively activity. Great powers, which only a few years ago passed them by as of little consequence, are now quickly picking them up as fueling bases for aircraft.

Landing parties, it is understood, recently went ashore from the cruiser Leander and hoisted the Union Jack on the small islands of Henderson, Ducie and Oeno, to the north of Pitcairn, made famous long ago by the mutineers of the Bounty. The islands lie almost midway between New Zealand and South America.

The Leander is in the New Zealand division. She reports to the New Zealand government.

Russia, the United States, France and Japan are all taking a hand in the search for potential air bases. Two years ago, Bahrain in the Gulf of Persia, was established as a British base. Last year the United States claimed Baker, Jarvis and Howland islands. France acquired Clipperton only last year.

With their smooth lagoons, small islands of the Pacific make ideal landing places for the flying boat.

The law of averages states a bridge player will not hold four aces often than once in 360 times, but he'll hold no aces nearly one-third of his hands.

In India, elephants assisted in the work of repairing a burst water-main. The idea of training these animals as plumbers might be considered. They never forget.

The weather was hot, and the jelly had not set too well.

"No jelly for me, mum," said the youngest. "I don't think it's dead yet."

Japan has at least two baseball stadiums that seat more customers than the Yankee Stadium.

2 KEYS

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Don't be content with average reception. Eveready Radio Batteries give you more power and steadier power—to say nothing of their longer life.

Don't put up with unnecessary inconvenience. Don't experiment with "fads". Eveready Radio Batteries have been proved by the test of time and simplify all phases of radio operation.



The words EVEREADY, AIR CELL and LAYERS are trade marks of The Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited.

Eveready AIR CELL

Here is the perfect "A" Battery. It needs no re-charging—it is guaranteed to "live on air" for 1,000 playing hours.

No expense caused by re-charging and no delays or inconvenience, either. Full power right up to the end of its 1,000 or more hours of life. For economy—for simplicity—choose the Eveready Air Cell "A" battery.



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I have always wondered what goes on inside a radio battery and what makes some of them last longer than others. Please send me your free illustrated book "An Engineer Looks at Radio Batteries."

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Eveready Super-Layerbilt "B" Battery. Layerbills have always been the finest—but now Eveready's Super-Layerbilt gives even better performance and longer life. More power to the cubic inch because it is "built in layers"—without the waste areas found in round-cell construction.

EVEREADY

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO., LIMITED
Halifax Montreal TORONTO Winnipeg Vancouver

The First Locomotives

Were Known By Name Until Numbers Came Into Use

In the early days of railroading in Canada locomotives were christened with a biblical name. Among the first were three which bore the names of Shem, Ham and Japheth. They were put into service on the Grand Trunk Railway upon the opening up of the line between Montreal and Brockville.

The first locomotives built in Canada were the product of a Hamilton firm; before that the engines used on the Great Western Railway were brought across the Atlantic from Great Britain.

For many years the practice of giving names to the locomotives was kept up, just as we still give names to ships. But the crop of locomotives became too great for the vocabulary available, and so numbers were adopted.

It is a far cry from the old days of the middle of the 19th century to the modern streamlined locomotives of advanced engineering design now used on some of the trunk lines.—Kitchener Record.

Reversed The Process

Parachute jumper Ray Bridges, who has made many leaps from aircraft, stood on the ground, hopped into the air, gripped the end of a flying cable, and 25 minutes later was hauled into an airplane flying 2,000 feet over Dallas, Texas, reversing the process which has made him famous.

Leonardo da Vinci, besides being one of the world's greatest painters, was also a sculptor, architect, inventor, musician, engineer, and philosopher.

There are about 8,000 selected and catalogued varieties of apples.

Canada's Fruit Imports

Are Valued At Over Eight Million Dollars Yearly

Canada is a great fruit producing country, but recent figures show that we also import fruit to the value of \$15,881,000 a year. These, of course, are fruits we do not grow here or fruits which are brought in from Florida and other States before our own ripen.

The chief import is oranges, last year being very nearly \$7,000,000. Next comes raisins worth \$3,845,000. We took over \$2,000,000 worth of bananas and \$1,600,000 worth of lemons.

The supremacy of oranges imports is no doubt due to the creation of eating sliced oranges or drinking orange juice for breakfast. Not so many years ago oranges and orange juice had no place on the breakfast menu. To-day, the habit is almost universal. And, of course, the raisin pie is the prince of pies.

Have Definite Value

Swimming Goldfish Tend To Soothe Nerves Of Patients

Swimming goldfish have a definite value as part of the curative equipment of a general hospital, in the opinion of Miss H. Watkins, matron of Epsom and District Hospital, London. Goldfish swimming in a large glass bowl have a wonderfully good effect on the patients' nerves," she said. "It is fascinating to watch them, and gives the patients something to think about besides their illness. I have already advised the board to place goldfish in our children's ward, and I shall not be content until we have them in every ward in the hospital—or, better still, a large glass tank full of brightly coloured tropical fish. The doctors are all in favour of the idea."

Little Helps For This Week

Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and pharisees ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven. Matthew 5:20.

The freedom from all sinful sin. The Christian's daily task; Oh, these are things so far below What longing love would ask.

Do not your duties out to God. You perhaps will say that all people fall short of the perfection of the Gospel, and therefore you are content with your failings. But this is saying nothing to the purpose: for the question is not whether this perfection can be fully attained but it is whether you come as near to it as a sincere intention and careful diligence can carry you. Whether you are not in a much lower state than you might be if you sincerely intended and carefully labored to advance yourself in all Christian virtues. We know not exactly how low the least degree of obedience is which will bring a man to heaven. But this we are quite sure of, that he who aims no higher will be sure to fall short of that, and he who goes farthest beyond it will be most blessed.

Conducive To Harmony

The United States Agriculture Department experts said the radio is conducive to barnyard harmony. It makes for contented cows, more gentle horses, satisfied fowl. "It is important that a cow not be excited by loud or boisterous noise at milking time," explained T. E. Woodward, of the Department's Dairy Division. "Barnyard broadcasts should be soft, soothing lyrics."

A tall and stately girl is merely a long, lanky girl with money.

McFarland's Special Hosiery Bulletin

FALL and WINTER HOSE

LET OUR HOSIERY COUNTER SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS FOR FALL AND WINTER. WE HAVE SPENT YEARS OF STUDY AND EFFORT THAT WE MAY SECURE FOR YOU THE MOST SERVICEABLE HOSE, YET WARM AND COMFORTABLE FOR OUR VIGOROUS CLIMATE

CHILDREN'S HOSE

CHILDREN'S "WEARWELL" CASHMERE—



Nowhere do we know of a better medium weight hose for children. Made from soft Botany wool yarns reinforced with a small amount of lisle to insure good wearing and washing qualities. In White and Suntan. **29c**
 Sizes 4 to 6½
 Sizes 7 and 7½ @ **35c**
 Sizes 8 and 8½ @ **39c**
 Sizes 9 to 10 @ **45c**

BOYS' and GIRLS' "TRAIL BLAZER" HOSE—

Do you want a heavier weight hose, one that is warm and will stand the hard rugged wear necessary for a buoyant youth. 60 per cent good wool yarns, reinforced with 40 per cent long staple cotton. They wear and wear. Camel shade. **50c**
 Size 6-7½ @

BOYS' GOLF HOSE—

A strong all-wool golf hose for boys. Good worsted yarn in blue and grey with contrasting cuff. Good for wear with moccasins or as over-hose or with Brecks. Sizes 6½ to 9½. Pair..... **69c**

GIRLS' RAYON AND LISLE HOSE—

A good weight fall hose for girls. Dressy enough for any occasion; heavy enough for service. Pleasing fawn shade. Sizes 7 to 10. Per pair **49c**

GIRLS' RAYON SHAPED HOSE—

A plain knit shaped hose for the bigger girls. Lovely shades in this smart, dressy stocking. Extra long legs. Sizes 8½ to 10. Per pair **50c**

Women's Fall Weight Underwear

Women's Sleeveless Vests made from nice quality combed cotton. Neat strap top and silk stripe. Good value at **49c**
 Bloomers to Match at **59c**

Girls' Winter Bloomers

Warm fleecy made bloomers in a celebrated line. Natural shade and so warm and cozy. **39c**
 Sizes 22 to 34

Misses' Mason Knit Combinations

So cozy and warm the soft fleecy feel of these garments appeal to every mother. Come in all sizes 22 to 34. Priced at **89c 1.15**

Woollette

Smart new patterns in this popular fabric. Bright and gay as a flower garden, their soft cozy finish make them appeal to all. 36 inches wide. **29c**

Near Flannel

A new cotton fabric that is simply wonderful for all night wear. A cream shade, 32 inches wide. Its marvelous soft fleecy finish will delight you. Per yard **35c**

Maple Leaf Flour

DO YOU KNOW? — That the 1st and 2nd Prize White Bread and the 1st Prize Brown Bread, also 73% of all First Prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition this year went to the users of MAPLE LEAF FLOUR.

You too, can be just as successful if you use this splendid flour.

WE WILL HAVE A CAR-LOAD for distribution inside the next ten days. Get this prize flour at the same price as ordinary flour.

Appropriate Numbers for Women's Fall Wear



COTTON HOSE—

A plain knit heavy weight cotton hose, good for many weeks yet, all have four-ply heel and toe. Gunmetal shade. Sizes 9 to 10½. A Pair..... **19c**

WOMEN'S LISLE HOSE—

The balance of our stock of lisle hose, popular with many women until really severe weather comes. Several shades and all sizes 8½ to 10½. Special. Per Pair **29c**

WOMEN'S SILK AND WOOL HOSE—

Popular fall weight silk and wool hose. Good service without bulk; neat in appearance and good shades. Per pair **35c**

WOMEN'S SILK AND WOOL HOSE—

A little heavier and fine knit hose. Dressy and warm, you will like these fashionable numbers at this remarkably low price. Per pair **49c**

WOMEN'S CASHMERE HOSE—

A heavier weight hose in warm cashmere yarns, made with a ribbed top that makes them more comfortable. A nice fine hose that is warm in any weather. Medium dark shades. **89c**

"GOLDEN DOWN" CASHMERE HOSE—

Made in Alberta for Alberta winters from fine 2-ply all wool Botany yarns. Generous lengths with their nice heavy weight makes them an ideal winter stocking for Alberta. Several good shades, and all sizes. Per pair **\$1**

WOMEN'S RAYON HOSE—

A heavy weight Rayon hose fully chardonized, giving them a fine heavy silk-like appearance, as well as adding to their service. A pair **49c**

WOMEN'S GAITERS—

Handy for pulling over silk hose or as a pair for extra warmth on real cold days outdoors. Elastic garter band at instep and garter tops..... **65c**

Men's Work Sox



A HEAVY WOOL SOCK—

For every day wear. Made from wool yarns that will give good service for the price. **25c**

CALDWELL'S ALBERTA MADE SOX—

Calgary made for Alberta winters. Virgin all-wool yarns knit in a heavy weight that baffles the cold. Soft and comfortable. Per pair **50c**

MEN'S HALF-DOLLAR CHIEF—

Another Caldwell made product from their Calgary mills. Heavy worsted yarns in pleasing heather shades. These are warm and very serviceable. Per pair **50c**

MEN'S KING COMFORT SOCKS—

A Caldwell sock made from fine Botany wool yarns in a good warm weight. A fine sock made in a heavier weight for the man who wants a warm sock from fine yarns. A pair **75c**

MEN'S FINE SOCKS—

A big range of Dress Socks from Holeproof and Monarch mills. Smart patterns. **39c to 75c**
 Good hose. Priced at

LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Glasgow spent last week-end in Edmonton.

Dr. and Mrs. Greenberg were Edmonton visitors the first of this week.

Mr. Phil Stuart of Wainwright returned with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Peterson for a visit in Los Angeles.

We are told a fine big boy recently arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Steel. Congratulations! Sorry to miss such important news.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. L. Price (nee Anna Shaw) on Sunday, Sept. 26th, a son. They are patients in the Wainwright hospital and both doing nicely.

Mr. I. S. Reeds took a car load of boys and girls to the Vermilion track meet to do their stuff last Wednesday. The load included Stella Arnold, Lillian Inkin, Bill Inkin, Bob Simmermon and Clarence and Allison Carter.

Large crops of potatoes are grown in the Irma district. This week a prominent farmer of this district was forced to use a tractor and brush breaker plow to turn them out of the ground and a truck to haul them to his cellar.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren (Slim) Peterson left Wednesday morning for their home in California, after a very pleasant two weeks among relatives and friends in Irma, Wainwright and Heath. Come again, folks, we surely enjoyed your visit.

The ladies' Orange lodge are making a special effort to raise funds for the Alberta Protestant Home for children. Plans are under way for a whistle drive and dance on October 22. Something special in the way of prizes and good music for the dance are the main features. Watch for posters and further announcements.

School Track Meet

(Continued from page 1)
 Melbrae; 3rd, Olive McClements, of Melbrae.

12-13 Years: 1st, Evelyn Tweedy, Melbrae; 2nd, Therese Lapalme, of Battle Heights; 3rd, Rita Burns, of Battle Heights.

10-11 Years: 1st, Joyce Sirois, Battle Heights; 2nd, Lucille Darks, of Melbrae; 3rd, Rita Lansing, Rutherglen.

100 Yards Dash—
 12-13 Years: 1st, Evelyn Tweedy, Melbrae; 2nd, Therese Lapalme, of Battle Heights; 3rd, Rita Burns, Battle Heights.

14 and over: 1st, Leona Miller, Melbrae; 2nd, Latha Carl, Greenshields; 3rd, Donna Hill, Greenshields.

220 Yards Dash—
 14 and over: 1st, Leona Miller, of Melbrae.

Broad Jump—
 7 and under: 1st, Joyce McNab, of Jarrow; 2nd, Shirley Harper, Jarrow; 3rd, Alice Dietrich, Battle Heights.

8-9 Years: 1st, Lois Darks, Melbrae; 2nd, Fallowry Sirois, Battle H's; 3rd, Helen Ashwell, Poplar Hill.

10-11 Years: 1st, Rita Lansing, Rutherglen; 2nd, Joyce Sirois, Battle Heights; 3rd, Olive McClements, of Melbrae.

12-13 Years: 1st, Vera Moskwich, Fabyan; 2nd, Therese Lapalme, Battle Heights; 3rd, Evelyn Tweedy, of Melbrae.

14 and over: 1st, Leona Miller, Melbrae; 2nd, Tina Carl, Greenshields; 3rd, Ella Russell, Melbrae.

High Jump—
 7 and under: 1st, Alice Dietrich, of Battle Heights; 2nd, Joyce McNab, Jarrow; 3rd, Shirley Harper, Jarrow.

8-9 Years: 1st, Lois Darks, Melbrae; 2nd, Annie Milton, Battle H's; 3rd, Helen Ashwell, Poplar Hill.

10-11 Years: 1st, Joyce Sirois, Battle Heights; 2nd, Rita Lansing, Rutherglen; 3rd, Lucille Darks, Melbrae.

12-13 Years: 1st, Therese Lapalme, Battle Heights; 2nd, Evelyn Tweedy, Melbrae; 3rd, Kay Mackuk, Rutherglen.

14 and over: 1st, Leona Miller, of Melbrae; 2nd, Ella Russell, Melbrae; 3rd, Tina Carl, Greenshields.

Hop, Step and Jump—
 10-11 Years: 1st, Rita Lansing, of Rutherglen; 2nd, Joyce Sirois, Battle Heights; 3rd, Olive McClements, of Melbrae.

12-13 Years: 1st, Evelyn Tweedy, Melbrae; 2nd, Rita Burns, Battle H's; 3rd, Vera Moskwich, Fabyan.

14 and over: 1st, Leona Miller, of Melbrae; 2nd, Tina Carl, Greenshields; 3rd, Alice Tindall, Paschenale.

Soft Ball Throw—
 14 and over: 1st, Leona Miller, of Melbrae; 2nd, Ella Russell, Melbrae; 3rd, Lilly Walker, Battle Heights.

Rural Relay Race, Open Mixed: 1st Melbrae; 2nd, Poplar Hill; 3rd, Battle Heights.

The following contestants received medals for securing the highest number of points in their class: Georgina McKay, Wainwright; Helen Kusiek, Irma; Kitty Taylor, Viking; M. Coffield, Wainwright; Stella Arnold, Irma; Shirley Hardy, Viking; James

WANT ADS

FOR SALE—Good bunk house, 10 x 18. Cheap for cash. Apply Charles Reel, R. R. 3, Mannville. 8p

PERSONAL

MEN! GET VIGOR AT ONCE! New Ostrex Tonic Tablets contain raw oyster invigorators and other stimulants. One dose pepps up organs, glands, If not delighted, make refunds price paid—\$1.25. Call, write, Irma Drug Store.

Professional Cards

DR. RICHARDSON
 Dentist—of Viking
 will be in the IRMA DRUG STORE
 Every FRIDAY for Professional
 Services.

DENTIST
 DR. H. L. COUSIER
 Wainwright
 IN IRMA EVERY TUESDAY
 Electrical Equipment
 Foxwell Block

CLIFTON G. PURVIS
 Barrister, Solicitor & Notary Public
 Viking Phones: Office 7, Res. 80.
 Irma Phone: No. 37.
 Visits W. Masson's Office, Irma, Every Friday.

WILLIAM MASSON
 Notary Public
 Loans, Real Estate, Insurance
 IRMA - ALBERTA

J. W. STUART
 Licensed Auctioneer
 For sale dates in Irma District
 see W. Masson, Irma.
 WAINWRIGHT - ALBERTA

C. GREENBERG, M.D.
 Physician and Surgeon
 Phone 46 - Alberta

IRMA LODGE No. 56

Meets First and Third Tuesday
 in each month,
 at 8 p.m. in the I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Visiting Brothers Always Welcome.

IRMA L.O.L. No. 2066
 Meets the last Monday in each
 month at 8 p.m.

Worshipful Master: V. Hutchison
 Recording Secretary: R. H. Dempsey
 Visiting Oranccemen always Welcome.

When In Edmonton

Pay a Visit to the
**STRAND
 EMPRESS
 PRINCESS
 DREAMLAND
 THEATRES.**

Carefully Selected Programs

TALKING PICTURES
 AT THEIR BEST

Northern Electric
 SOUND SYSTEM

NOTICE

In the Estate of John A. Bars, late of the district of Irma, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named John A. Bars who died on the 11th day of August, A.D. 1937, are required to file with Layton H. Bars, Irma, Alberta, by the 23rd October, 1937, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the executors will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to their knowledge.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1937.

C. G. PURVIS,
 Solicitor for the Executor,
 Viking, Alberta.

Guiltnor, Irma; Murray McFarland, Irma; Tony Soneff, Irma; Lorne Raham, Irma; Geoff Inkin, Irma; Gerald Shearer, Wainwright; W. Carl, Greenshields; Bill Inkin, Irma; Clarence Carter, Irma; A. Dietrich, Battle Heights; J. McNab, Jarrow; L. Darks, Melbrae; J. Sirois, Battle H's; E. Tweedy, Melbrae; Leona Miller, Melbrae; J. Cartier, Fabyan; C. Nordstrom, Fabyan; R. Jones, Poplar Hill; S. Therou, Melbrae; L. McClements, Melbrae.

J. C. McFARLAND Co.